Isaacs

## THE WASHINGTON CALAMITY

NOT TROUBLED BY FACTS.

"ECONOMY" EFFECTED BY HOLMANISM WHICH RESULTS IN ACTUAL EXPENSE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 11.-There appears to be one other person in Washington besides Colonel Ainsholds that the deathtrap in Tenth-st. was a safe and suitable place in which to huddle 500 clerks. He is the author of a Washington lispatch published in a New-York newspaper today in which it is declared that "all the talk about clerks being 'herded' in the building is rubbish,' because the number employed on eac fleor averaged only 166. Twelve years ago Inspector-General Jones, of the Army, after a therough examination of the building, declared that a proper regard for the health of those employed Ainsworth's apologist and defender in the dispatch mentioned also asserts that "an entirely rupted only by pillars, tour lines of which ran brough it from front to back. The height be tween floors was from twelve to fifteen feet. Large windows at each end permitted the passage ventilation when it was too cold to allow of

In the report of Colonel Jones, which, as he remarked, was fully approved "by one of the ablest sanitary authorities in the service of the Government"-who was understood to be Surgeon John S. Billings, of the army, who had been for years stationed in the Juilding in charge of the great medical library belonging to the Government-in that report the unsuitability and unhealthfulness of the building as a place for the employment of clerks were set forth as follows: "Owing to the inability properly to light it by means of windows and skylights, resort is had to gas. When the sun shines, twenty-six burners suffice; in cloudy days forty burners are needed."

At that time the average number of clerks kept from their work by sickness varied "from 6 to was as large last year as in any prior year. The reasons for this high rate of sickness, which, of course, entailed loss upon the Government, as well as misery and distress and often death upon the clerical force, were tersely set forth by Colonel Jones in these words:

The air is extremely oppressive, the building being without ventilation, and the clerks in the upper floors are supplied with the vitiated hot air of the lower floor through a large central well hole. During the half of an hour allowed for lunch the windows are opened, and in this way a supply of fresh air secured, but toward the oppressive, and then the water closets, which open by a narrow, unventilated passageway from clerks' rooms, have no ventilation."

Colonel Jones also called attention to the parent insecurity of the east wall of the build-It is pertinent to remark that the report of Colonel Jones found no place to-day in the newspaper which published the dispatch of Colonel Ainsworth's champion, who declares in terms that the building "was no more unsafe before its was made under it than any other sound building the District," and calmly remarks that "if builder should remove or impair the supports of the War Department building it would fall just as the Tenth-st. building fell." Ergo, the deathtrap known as Ford's Theatre was as safe and sound a structure as the granite building which houses the State, War and Navy Departments is.

This is doubtless Colonel Ainsworth's view of the ever, that the work of the builder who "removed or impaired the supports" of the Tenth-st, building was subject to the daily inspection of Colonel Ainsworth and his assistant, neither of whom possesses a scrap of knowledge to fit him for the intelligent performance of such duty.

Colonel Ainsworth's champion appears to think it necessary to the latter's defence to sneer at Commissioners Parker and Ross, ex-Commissioner Douglass, Bishop Hurst, the Rev. Dr. Bartlett "more or less eminent citizens" who took part in the relief meeting held on Friday afternoon, and also at the men who escaped with their lives from the wrecked building. He says that "some lives were lost through excitement, and at least two persons were killed who were in no danger, but who were frightened by the noise and rush." but he is careful to omit to say that there was not a fire-escape on the building, and that the clerks on the second and third floors were penned between an abyss of death on one hand and a toppling wall on the other, and that the air was filled not only with the shricks and groans of the wounded and dying, but with clouds of dust and lime, which made the place as dark as night-the place which he says was "not at all dangerous." Men less cool and courageous than Colonel Ainsworth, for example, wonder only that so few lives were lost, and that so many persons escaped without serious injuries.

It is not surprising that one who would rush

to the defence of officials whom ninety-nine-onebundredths of the people who have taken the trouble to examine the slaughter-pen believe to their safe return to Italy. The coming of these lucebe guilty of inexcusable inefficiency and stupidity, not to say of gross and criminal negligence, should has been on the tiptoe of expectation. When it beattempt to excuse Holmanism by asserting that there has been no refusal to make such appropriations as were asked for the repair of this buikl-Holmanism is responsible for the occupancy by the Government of that and a dozen other unsafé buildings in the District of Columbia. The main cause of the insecurity of most of these buildings is the fact that their walls and floors are Countess, surrounded by customs officials and guards weighted with hundreds and thousands of tons of records and documents which those buildings were never designed to bear. For years Congress has been importuned to appropriate money for a suitable fireproof building in which to arrange and store such archives and records of the Government as are not required for constant use or frequent reference, but which it is necessary to preserve, and Holmanism in Congress has prevented the making of such an appropriation. A building like the one described would not only remove the dangers of destruction of the documents themselves by fire, but would greatly lessen the danger of life and limb to which thousands of Government officials and employes are now constantly exposed. Moreover, the building of such a structure would be a measure of wise economy.

Holmanism also insists that the Government, which pays no taxes or interest on its real estate, shall pay the taxes and interest, as well as a round percentage of profit, to private owners of real estate which it occupies in the city of Washington. The amount thus paid in rentals here by the Government this year is about \$180,000 At the rate of 3 per cent a year this sum represents a capital of \$6,000,000, or at least double sents a capital of \$6,000,000, or at least double the amount that would be required to build substantial, fireproof and suitable buildings sufficient to accommonate all the offices and employes now housed in rented buildings, which are inconvenient, unhealthy and unsafe, and upon which thousands upon thousands of dollars of public money have been expended year after year to make them even temporarily available for the purposes for which they are used and for which they were lever designed. Holmanism stolidly refuses to take note of these facts and continues, year after year, to vote more money for such objects as the

(Continued on Second Page.)

## OVERCOME BY SMOKE.

APOLOGISTS FOR COLONEL AINSWORTH FIREMEN HAVE A HARD FIGHT WITH AN EAST SIDE BLAZE.

> A BURNING STORAGE WAREHOUSE FILLS THE AIR WITH PUNGENT ODORS-DAMAGE

fight yesterday with one of the hottest fires they have encountered in many months. The blaze 288 South-st., with a frontage of 100 feet and running back seventy-five feet through Clinton to Water-st. The place is owned and run as a storage warehouse b his father, James H., the firm title being J. H.

the first call reached the spot tongues of flame were

The close proximity of the big coast steamboats and the great Driggs storage-house, to say nothing of the inflammable material stored in the building, oblized the firemen to send out three starms, and

injury except one man attached to Engine No. 17, who after being treated by an ambalance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital was taken buck to the

While the firemen were hard at work powerful reinforcements reached the spot. The New-Yorker,

the investors and took pestions directly facing the front of the onlighing.

From the New-Yorker came five big streams—one of these rising high above the roof of the building and pouring almost perpendicularly right down into the heart of the fishes. The Havemeyer contributed three streams and the Patrol two. It was 7:30 o'clock before Chief Ronner could say that the fire was under control. Then it was known that two floors—the fourth and fifth had been en-

exceed \$150,000.

At 1 o'cleck this morning Chief Bonner was still in command of the fire. At that time there were ten lines of hose plexing from the roof of the building on the north. These lines were supplied from the two fireboats, New Yorker and Havereyer.

Chief Behner expected that at any moment the walls of the building would fall, and not a man was allowed to enter the burning building.

The number of men overcome by smoke is so great that it will be necessary for a draft to be made to day upon uptown companies to fill the vacancies made.

CHEMICAL WORKS DESTROYED IN BROOKLYN. the Eastern District of Brooklyn, were completely Foliceman McCalley discovered the flames and turned in three alarms, as the fire spread with great rapidity By the time the firemen arrived almost the frame building extending two blocks, and about feet deep in White and McKibben sts. The re-

## PRICELESS LACES MISSING.

QUEEN MARGHERITA'S GREAT LOSS.

THIRTY PIECES OF HER HIGHLY PRIZED WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT CANNOT BE FOUND-THE GOVERNMENT'S BOND TO SECURE

Chleago, June 11 .- A startling disclosure was mad at the World's Fair grounds last evening when the priceless laces sent here by Queen Margherita of Italy were unpacked. Waile the laces were being taken out of their cases and each piece counted it was found that thirty pieces were missing. Cable dispatches were immediately sent to Rome, apprising the Queen of her great loss. Thus far development indicate that the loss will not fall upon the Exposi tion Company, their bond not covering the safety of the startling news. These rich possessions, out of reverence for the memory of her countryman, the discoverer of America, Queen Margherita consented to send to Chicago for the Fair. She sent a noble, trusted lady, the Countess Di Brazza, to watch and gnard her treasures, and the Government of Building under the excert of customs inspectors, two men from the Italian Consulate, the Italian Consul himself, and two of Captain Bonfield's detectives, a crowd gathered at the Italian department to watch the unpacking. After it was completed it became apparent that something was wrong, as great excit ent seemed to prevail in the booth, where the was taking from their wrappings the laces. A cus toms inspector informed a reporter that thirty piece of lace were missing. Countess Di Brazza was not accessible to-day, and Madame Marlotti, secretary of the Italian Woman's Board, refused to see any one.

MANY PROMOTIONS DEPEND ON THE CASE.

The officers of the Navy Yard yesterday read with that Commander George W. Wood's case had been disposed of by sending it to the retiring board. This case has checked promotions of commanders and in the grades below for several weeks. Commander Wood has been in the service since 1858; he has had less than twelve years of sea duty, having been unemployed fourteen years. He has not had a day of sea duty since 1875. He was promoted to be commander in February, 1878, and as the Navy regula tions require that an officer must have had a specific amount of sea duty in one grade before being promoted to the next grade, Commander Wood was ineligible for promotion. At least the examining board has so reported. But Commander Wood argued. and his position was sustained by others that his record a commander was made by the Navy De-

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

The bottest day of the year up to date came yesterday. The highest temperature recorded by the Weather Bureau was not so high as was

Mr. Dunn, who enjoys the official temperature on the top of the Equitable Building, which is grees, between 3 and 4 p. m.; the lowest was

local one, and soon passed off. The official in dications are that to-day will be fair and cooler, A storm was central over the Dakotas last evening

mosphere of the streets yesterday found living after the shadows had fallen across the streets. The breeze which fained the official thermometer was turned aside by the tall buildings, and only fittil gusts were to be felt below. The unofficial temperature was that in which people had to live, and that was extremely high. The early morning gave warting of what was to be expected. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy registered 75 degrees at 3 a.m. By 9 a.m. It was 85 degrees and at noon 87 degrees. At 3:30 p. m. 95 degrees was registered, and notwithstanding the declining sun the hours of the late afternoon saw a rise to 96 degrees indicated at 6 o'clock. The corresponding registration for June noon saw a rise to 96 degrees indicated at 6 o'clock. The corresponding registration for June 11, 1892, was as follows: 3 a fin, 60 degrees: 6 a.m., 61 degrees: 9 a.m., 66 degrees: 12 m., 72 degrees: 3:30 p. m., 79 degrees: 6 p. m., 76 degrees. Thus at 6 o'clock last evening it was 20 degrees hotter than on June 11 last year at the same hour, and was about 10 degrees hotter in the shade in the streets than on top of the Equitable Building.

The high temperature continued until after 9 o'clock, when 85 degrees was registered at Perrys. Between 9 and 10 the slight shower cooled the air and watered the dry and heated pavements and roofs. In an hour after the shower the temperature had falsen 10 degrees, and the late evening was comparatively cool.

ing was comparatively cool.

The city parks were crowded all day with people ager to get a breath of fresh air in the open usual heat came on Sunday, when business was suspended and all could devote themselves to a greater degree than usual to making themselves and their families as comfortable as possible.

Andrew Gorschasechen died in the City Hospital, Newark, last night from the effect of the heat. He dricken while working in Balbach's smelting

RUMORED DISASTER TO A LAKE STEAMER.

DISQUILTING REPORT ABOUT THE NYACK, WITH 200 WORLD'S PAIR PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

Chicago, via Cleveland and Detroit, has left in. The places of the other three were foundered in Lake Erie. She had 200 taken by Mr. Spencer, Mr. Inman and Mr. Bushe. World's Fair passengers on board, and the rumor cannot be definitely traced. The vessel has not yet reached Detroit, and no tidings of her can be had from Cleveland.

STREET BATTLE IN AN INDIANA TOWN.

shelbyville, Ind., June 11.-Late yesterday after oon "liabe" Hawkins, the desperado, with a gang of bicty men armed to the teeth, surprised the town by death of his brother, Charles Hawkins, who was whiched a year ago for shooting the city marshal. his mission, and then started on a hunt for ex-Sherit McDougall, whom, he said, he would kill on sight. They met on a corner and each drew his pistol. McDougall selzed the desperado and a struggle ensued. McGill rushed to the scene and was felled by Haw Mns, who blew a whistle which brought his thirty nen to his rescue. A melee followed and in the rush McDougall's leg was broken and several knife wound were inflicted on him. Citizens came out by hundreds and a general fight ensued. Ex-sheriff McGill was stabled into unconsciousness and is in a critical condition. McDougall held on to Hawkins until he was disarmed and in the custody of the officers.

## WANTS BIG ESTATES HEAVILY TAXED.

St. Paul, Minn., June 11 (Special),-United States senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, says in an interview here: "I do not think that Coursess will con-sent to the imposition of an income tax, although it I think the better way would be to put a heavy tax which men can become immensely wealthy and found families like the Astors and Vanderbilts is all wrong. They should be allowed to retain a certain portion of their fortune and the rest should be heavily taxed for the formation of a public fund that would rende for the formation of a public fund that would render a good many other forms of taxation unnecessary. Senator stanford has endowed a university and proposes to leave \$20,000,000, but there are not many mutti-millionaires like him."

"How would you impose such a tax!" was asked.
"I would allow the possessor a certain sum and put a tax of, say, 50 per cent, on the rest."

"In the case of one of the Vanderbilts, who possesses \$100,000,000, you vould allow him, say \$25,000,000, and put a tax of 50 per cent on the remainder?"

eco.000, and put a tax of 50 per cent on the emainder?"

"I would not allow him \$25,000,000 in the first place. That is too much. No one should be allowed to have such a sum, but all this is a matter of desiral which I cannot now discuss. What I think should be done is to render the accumulation of vast fortunes impossible by some such system of taxation on estates as I have indicated.

Bellaire, Ohlo, June 11 .- Senator J. Wilbur Nichols, record a commander was made by the Navy Department agid not by himself, Inasmuch as he had several times asked for sea daty, but no attention was given to his request. His friends interpret the action of the department as showing a desire to get him out of the Navy. The apparent reason for boytouting Commander Wood is that when on duty at Key West several years ago he contracted certain debts and neglected to pay them.

It is maintained that the retiring board cannot, under the law, recommend Commander Wood's retire ment, because of "physical disability," nor on account of age, hence it can only recommend that he be dropped from the Navy with one year's pay because of moral unfitness. His friends say that if this is done he will be not carry his case to the court of claims, and done he will bring out some interesting facts in the testimony, But Commander Wood's case will be disposed of this week, and then Commander Mortimer L. Johnson, Edwin M. Shepard and Robley D. Evans will be promoted to captaincies, and other promotions will in more desired as a commander will be promoted to captaincies, and other promotions will be promoted to captaincies, and other promotions will in the carries from the famous speech of Conblang mominating Grant for the famous speech of Conblang mominating for the famous speech of Conblang mominating Grant for the famous speech of Conblang mominating for the famous speech of Conblang mominating for the property of the said of the

Commissioners was unquestionably the most remarkable development last week in local political circles. It caused intense surprise on all sides, and it has probably puzzled the politicians more than anything that has happened since the onsummation of the great deal in 1890 between the elevated railroads and the Democratic State machine, including Tammany Hall. Most of them profess either that they do not understand the trouble at all or accept the general interpretater is simply an effort on the part of Tammany and the Manhattan people to freeze out the obdurate commissioner, Mr. Starin, and thus clear the way for the final consummation of the bargain entered into by these powerful forces three

Possibly this view is correct, but there are reasons for thinking that it is not, and that a contrary one, based upon the Flea that Tammany had thrown its elevated railroad ally overboard, theory is entertained, it will be necessary to rerailroad people, and to point out some of the nost striking manifestations of them.

The breeze which fanned the official thermometer elevated railroads, which have, as is generally years. In return for liberal donations assurance was given them that they should have protection ways, as has been proved beyond a doubt, and was introduced by Assemblyman McKnight, of Troy, a toof of Senator Murphy, and put through by him and another Assemblyman, one Reilly, also from Rensselaer County, and also a hench-

About the time of the passage of this measone,000 of blanket mortgage bonds of the clevated company. Mr. Mergan himself is a Manhattan director and chairman of its Special Committee, which was appointed to consult with the Rapid Transit Commissioners. Mr. Imman, as "Poor's Manual" will show, was a fellow-director, at the time of his appointment, with Jay Gould in the Richmond Terminal Railway, and also interested with Mr. Gould, it is said, in two or three other Southern lines. Mr. Bushe's close connection with the Manhattan Company was a subject of general comment. In deal had been made was intrusted the \$40,-000,000 of blanket mortgage bonds of the ele-Company was a subject of general comment. In other words, the commission was made up in the interests of the Manhattan Company, and there is nothing in its subsequent history to warrant

ponents of political purity like Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, a brother of the Lieutenant-Governor, and a prime favorite with the Manhattan Company; Daniel F. Martin, Tammany member of Assembly, who claims that he dispenses as much patronage of the elevated roads as any man in or out of the Legislature; Wright Holcomb, another ex-member of the Assembly and Martin's partner; George P. Webster, another Tammany Democrat, and John Fox, who was in the Legislature when Tweed and Gould acted in harmony. A fair illustration as to how these men do their work was furnished by Fox, who in a neghborhood where honorable judges of property had given from ten to twenty thousand dollars damages, awarded one complainant the munificent sum of 6 cents, a decision which was afterward adjudged by the

follow in the grades below, to the number of about thirty.

The retiring board his ordered the retirement for physical lineapacity, as a result from the service, of Chief Enducer George W. Magee, who was nearly drowned in the lower bay last fall; of Lieutenant T. G. C. Salter and George R. French.

COOLER WEATHER COMING.

BEASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT THE WIGWAM BRAVETHROWS OVER THEIR RAIL-ROAD ALLIES—A HISTORY OF THE HIGHEST THIS SEASON.

A SLIGHT SHOWER BROUGHT SOME RELIEF IN THE EVENING—A STORM ON ITS WAY EASTWARD.

The resignation of the four Rapid Transit Commissioners was unquestionably the most remarkable development lets under the most remarkable development lets and play the railroads to obtain just comparatively innocent. A casual reading of the within which an action might be begun to recover for damages to property, caused by the construction, where the cause of action arises from which according to Speaker Sulzer and every one else familiar with the matter, was absolutely controlled from beginning to cure and every one else familiar with the matter, was absolutely controlled from beginning to end by Richard Croker, may be cited. Of all the seam absolutely controlled from beginning to end by Richard Croker, may be cited. Of all the seam absolutely controlled from beginning to end by Richard Croker, may be cited. Of all the seam absolutely controlled from beginning to end by Richard Croker, may be cited. Of all the seam absolutely controlled from beginning to end by Richard Croker, may be cited. Of all the seam absolutely controlled from beginning to end by Richard Croker, may be cited. Of all the seam absolutely controlled from beginning to end by Richard Croker, may be cited. Of all the seam absolutely controlled from beginning to end by Richard Croker, may be cited. Of all the seam absolutely controlled from beginning to end by Richard Croker, may be cited. Of all the seam absolutely controlled from beginning to end by Richard Croker, may be cited. Of all the seam absolutely controlled from beginning tion where the cause of action arises from damages to property "caused by the construction, maintenance and operation of a railway." As the present periods of limitation, six and ten years, are considered unreasonably long, the bill was looked upon at first glance as being comparatively unobjectionable.

AMAZING PROVISION OF THE LAW.

It was, however, anything but that. After providing that the cause of action "is to b deemed to have accrued from the time of the actual beginning of the operation, and the opeing to the public for the purpose of transportation of that portion of the railway which is adjacent to the property for injury to which the action is brought," the second section contained this amazing provision: "Except that in case where a railway has been in operation before the passage of this act, the cause of action is to be deemed to have accrued at the time of the passage of this act." That is to say, when the bill became a law, at that moment expired the period of limatations within which actions for damages could be brought. When it is remembered that there are at present over 10,000 property owners in this city having cases against the elevated roads, the scope of this bill may be fairly realized. It was one of the bodiest efforts of the company, but it passed the Tammany Legislature without a bitch. No Democrat dared to oppose it, and it was useless for the Republicans to try to do anything more than expose its character. tion of that portion of the railway which is

Bemocrat dared to oppose the term to do anything more than expose its character.

This evidence of the deal's existence might be supplemented with a volume of other testingny equally convineing, but enough has been presented to satisfy any disinterested citizen that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company and Tammany Hall have been working together regardless of any other interests than their own.

That the association has been mutually advantageous, no one can deny. It is said by those who should know that the Manhattan's contribution to the Democratic campaign fund amounted to nearly \$100,000, and the profits that some of the Tammany chieftains have made out of Manhattan stock are equally astounding; how much they managed to retain is another question that will be touched upon later. The value of Tammany protecting wing to the elevated people cannot easily be over-estimated.

REASONS WHY THE FIEM SHOULD BE DISSOLVED.

REASONS WHY THE FIRM SHOULD BE DISSOLVED Since the partnership has been so profitable o both sides, the question naturally arises, Why should such a prosperous firm be allowed to dissolve? The answer is not entirely complete and satisfactory, but as given by those who are in a position to talk with much accurate knowl in a position to task with a language, it amounts to task Lammany understands that, notwithstanding its absolute control of the city government, it is far from being sure of a continuance in power. With internal dissensions, such as followed the humiliation of Grant and the crushing of Martin and the other anti-Croker backers, with the National Administration in opthe crushing of Martin and the other anti-Croker leaders; with the National Administration in op-position, and that with all the vigorous obstinacy which characterizes the President; with a public sentiment aroused against it as never before since the days of Tweed, and with an important election approaching, one can readily un erstand since the days of Tweed, and with an important election approaching, one can readily understand that Mr. Croker is not altogether unconcerned about the future. The elevated railroad contributions are valuable, but there are several thousand Democratic as well as Republican property owners in this city whose bitter opposition in consequence of the way in which their suits for damages have been handled must also be considered, and the willy suchem knows as well as any other politician that there is a point beyond which it is unsafe to tax the patience of even this long suffering community.

UNSAFE TO DEAL WITH THE RAILROAD LONGER. The Elevated Railroad Company has always een one of the most unpopular monopolies in the country, and its selfish, high-hunded course in dealing with the rapid transit problem has disward in consequence of the terrific outery against it from one end of the State to the other, certain changes were made in the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. The old board was to the commissioners. The old board was to the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners. The old board was to the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners. The old board was to the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners. The old board was to the commissioners of acrosts of the public. Two of the original amembers—Mr. Steinway and Mr. Starin—were left in. The places of the other three were left in. The places of the other three were taken by Mr. Spencer, Mr. Inman and Mr. Bushe. Mr. Spencer was and is a partner of Drexel, Morgan & Co., to whom about the time the deal had been made was intrusted the \$40,-100 for the place of the place with the start of the place of

Another reason is a thoroughly prac-tical one. A lot of Tammany people plunged heavily on Manhattan stock. It was understood at the time that all advances nothing in its subsequent history to warrant any insinuation that it has not been faithful to the object of its creation, and why Mr. Spencer should display any sensitiveness at Mr. Starin's remarks on this point is inexplicable.

TAMMANY REFEREES APPOINTED.

The next interesting manifestation of the existence and successful workings of the deal was the appointment of Tammany referees to try the cases of the property owners against the elevated railroads. This forms one of the most shameful chapters in the judicial history of this county. It began about the time of the repeal of the McKnight bill, which public indignation had compelled the Legislature to ease from the statute books. Failing to get the cases tried by juries selected by Mr. Martin, the Elevated people insisted upon having their own referees, or referees apon whom they could depend, selected. Their demand was complied with, and as a result these places which had been formerly held by such men as Grover Cleveland, Charles W. Morgan, Gherardi Davis, Wilbur Larrimore, David McClure and Hamilton Odell, were taken by exponents of political purity like Police Commiss.

owners against the Manhattan Company. This resumption began about three months ago, shortly after The Tribune exposed the outrageous manner in which these claims were being treated by the Tammany referees. For over two years following the deal it was almost impossible to get these cases to trial, but now they are taken into court with comparatively little trouble, to the disjust of the Manhattan Company. SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF GOVERNOR FLOWER.

Still more striking, however, a indicating Tammany's alleged change of front, is the recent action of Governor Flower in vetoing the Cowan bill, already mentioned, which the Manhattan Company put through the Legislature last winter, and which, approved by the Governor, would have practically put the property owners at the mercy of the Manhattan people. The scope and charac-ter of this measure were set forth by the Gover-nor and condemned by him in remarkably vigor-ous language, which must have been read with wonder and amazement by the Manhattan Com-

Governor Flower is a choice combination of the

Supreme Court to be "grossly wrong."

A certain judicial appointment made in this city by Governor Hill in 1890 might be cited as another "exhibit." The first act of the Judge thus appointed was the dismissal of a case against the elevated roads. In the November General Term that year there were eight appeals in elevated actions. The Judge in question wrote the opinions in all of these, and no less than six of them were reversals.

WHAT THE WORK OF THE LLGISLATURE SHOWS.
Possibly an objection may be raised to this evidence on the ground that much of it is one or two years old. Just how age affects it in the circumstances is difficult to see, but in order that the case against Tammany may be made as clear as possible some of the work of the late

AT THE BORDEN TRIAL. A PECULIARLY BEWILDERING CASE. SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE COURT ROOM -POINTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE PROSECUTION-HISTORY OF THE

MURDER. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUND. New-Pedford, June 11 .- In the history of crime here have been few cases of homicide more be wildering than that now being tried in this city.

In it there is no element of romance, decent or couple exposed even less of motive than of per sonality. It must have been a revengeful crime, and yet nothing is in sight to warrant the belief that either of the victims was hated by anybody to the extent that ordinarily prompts murder. The prosecution has not yet produced its promised evidence to show that there was ill feeling between the prisoner at the bar and her stepmother. It has not promised to show ill feeling between her and her father. Its theory is, though as yet no whit of evidence has appeared to support the theory, that Lizzie had long hated Mrs. Borden: that she suspected her father of intending to dimother and possibly to some of her stepmother's relations; that she killed the stepmother to prevent this, and then killed her father to make the prevention complete and to acquire her inheritance promptly. If there were a lover in the case whose such a horrible performance, the theory would seem reasonable. But Lizzie was a single woman without serious admirers, thirty-three years old. attach any more value to the possession of money or to the rights of inheritance than people ordinarily do. She and her sister were her father's only children. The woman with whom she lived as her stepmother had been Mr. Borden's wife for nearly the whole period of Lizzie's life, can scarcely remember her own mother, and all she ever had of motherly care and affection came from Mrs. Borden, Her father was seventy years old. and in the nature of things would soon have died. Her stepmother was sixty-three, very stout, and not especially vigorous. Even if it be true that between Lizzie and the stepmother there was a certain amount of ill feeling, though Bridget Sullivan, who lived in the family two years, says she never saw a sign of it, but found them always friendly in their relations; and even if her father had made gifts to Mrs. Borden's relatives, incurring the displeasure of his children thereby, though of that there is as yet no proof, a state of facts is not produced which would be likely to prompt murders so atrocious upon two people already on the verge of their graves, and by a young woman who until that time had lived an orderly, respectable, quiet,

NO ONE ELSE TO SUSPECT.

the slightest suspicion except Lizzie. fobbery was committed at the time of the murders. and it is impossible to suspect that the murderer did the killing and then, hearing Lizzie approach from the barn, where she said she was occupied in the hunt for a piece of tinned iron to fix a screen with, deemed it wise to run away before he ransacked the house for valuables, because the two people were killed in different rooms, one upstairs and one down, and because there was undoubtedly an interval of time between the killing of Mrs. Borden and the killing of her husband. The murderer, had he been a robber, would undoubtedly have improved that interval of time. Certainly he would have paused long enough to relieve Mr. Borden of his watch and whatever money he had in his pockets. Lizzie is not justly accused, no motive can be venge for some business quarrel, and that motive could scarcely have extended to Mrs. Borden, who was undoubtedly the first one ki

extent by the extreme latitude permitted to the prosecution in drawing out its evidence, that every witness for the prosecution has redeemed weaken, to become confused, to qualify himself, to make changes and admissions as soon as he got into the hands of ex-Governor Robinson for crossexamination. The State's case has been perfect so long as it was allowed to make it in its own way. It has been riddled with holes before the defence had done with it. This is not true of one witness or two, but of all, and it is especially true of the police officers, on whom the State mainly relies. The trial has proceeded quietly, smoothly, swiftly. There have been no passages-at-arms between the counsel, no accusations that unfair methods were being emplayed by either side; no effort to exasperate. The prosecution has simply taken its witnesses. one after another, asked them whatever it had fence, which has asked them whatever it had to ask, and the witness has gone. Twenty witnesses have been examined, and the amazing fact is that peither side has taken a single exception. dence in New-York. The court at New-Bedford has not been called upon to make more than half a dozen rulings. If one side has objected to a question it has generally been withdrawn, and when the Court has said that it was not a proper question, that has ended it. A more orderly trial never was known, indeed could not be im

as the town is, and its history goes far back into the earliest days of Puritan adventure, its people are still lively and progressive. They are toned up every summer by a visitation of city people who come either in fransit to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, or who come to stay and to enjoy the lovely breezes, the beautiful shrubs and flowers and the magnificent bay which render New-Bedford a rare and charming place. These people are not sleepy, therefore, no They fill the courtroom an I mmain throughoht the sessions. There is a gathering of street crowds in the morning when the prisoner arrives in a coupe with a colored driver and the deputy sheriff sitting by him, all done up, as ever they are, in their impressive swallowtail coats of Websterian blue, with their uncountable brass buttons, and their general appearance of respectable decrepitude, and another deputy sheriff sitting inside with Lizzie. Without seem ing to notice the crowd, she evidently does not coupe and into the courthouse, walking briskly and looking neither to the right nor to the left The crowd stares directly info her tace, but she neither observes it nor gives evidence that she is even conscious of its presence. She appears to have no friends. Those that might be upon as such are witnesses in the case and are themselves under detention and forbidden access to the courtroom. So she sits all alone throughout the whole of every weary day in the armchair behind her counsel, speaking to no one but them, looking only at the Court, the jury, at the lawyers, or at the witness, and turning her eyes from these four points of observation upon the back of her lawyer's chair, or resting them, closed, behind the little Japanese fan which she carries in her hand.

"There must be no question of deportmen here," said Governor Robinson, acknowledging the justice of the mild rebuke District-Attorney